

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st April 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	175	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta	700	20th March 1882.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....	31st ditto.
7	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto	.....	25th ditto.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto	.....	28th ditto.
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	21st ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	21st & 28th March 1882.
12	"Chāruvartā"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	20th March 1882.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	26th ditto.
14	"Dūt"	Calcutta	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	
16	"Halisabar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	25th ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	29th ditto.
18	"Medinī"	Midnapore	.....	25th ditto.
19	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	24th ditto.
20	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
21	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	27th ditto.
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....	19th ditto.
23	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	275	24th ditto.
24	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	30th ditto.
26	"Sādharaṇī"	Chinsurah	500	19th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	22nd ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	27th ditto.
29	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing	.....
30	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	4,000	25th ditto.
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet	440	
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha"	Commillah	.....	25th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta	700	24th to 30th March 1882.
34	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	25th March to 1st April 1882.
35	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	27th to 31st March 1882.
36	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	25th March to 1st April 1882.
37	"Prabhātī"	Ditto	.....	27th ditto to 1st ditto.
38	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto	365	28th March 1882.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
40	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	21st March 1882.
41	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	21st ditto.
42	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	27th ditto.
43	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....	25th ditto.
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
44	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	24th ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
45	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....	29th ditto.
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
46	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar ...	.....
	URIYA.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	
48	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
49	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
50	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
51	"Kshatriya Pátriká"	Patna ...	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Som Prakásh*, of the 27th March, observes, in reference to a proposal recently made by the *Pioneer* newspaper, having for its object the reduction of the armies of native chiefs, that there is no necessity for this measure. On the contrary, its adoption would be productive of injurious consequences. The idea that these armies may combine and fight against the British Government is simply absurd. History shows that they are powerless for that purpose. The past history of this country also furnishes ample evidence of the fact that native princes have never proved disloyal to the paramount power. Nay, under Mahomedan rule, they commanded the armies of their sovereigns. Nor are instances of their fidelity to the paramount power wanting under British rule. The British Government is much indebted to Travancore, Hyderabad, Jeypore, and other States, and quite recently they were found prepared to render assistance to Government in the Cabul and the Boer Wars. Any reduction of their armies, if made at this time, will be an act of ingratitude on the part of the British Government, which also will in the long run be losers. In fighting against a foreign foe, the British Government would experience much difficulty if its native feudatories were weak and unable to render it any assistance.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 27th, 1882.

2. The same paper contains a long article in which the writer refutes the arguments adduced by Mr. Lowe to show that India is a burden upon England. According to the editor, England owes her present high position and prosperity to her connection with India. India affords a wide field for England's commerce, and supplies large numbers of Englishmen with means of livelihood.

SOM PRAKASH

3. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 27th March, is exceedingly gratified to read the decision passed by Government in the case of Mahomed Hyat Khan. That it has not been possible to decide whether or not he was really guilty is no fault of the Government, which has treated him with great impartiality.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 27th, 1882.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

4. The *Paridarshak*, of the 19th March, remarks that the founding by the Chief Commissioner of Assam of 14 scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each for the benefit of students in Upper Assam who may after passing the First Arts Examination of the University wish to continue their studies is not a bad arrangement. But in making it, sufficient attention, it seems, has not been paid to the requirements of the Surmah Valley. The number of students who annually pass from the Surmah Valley is larger than in any other part of Assam, and they are generally very poor. More scholarships therefore should be allotted to this Valley. What is pre-eminently required is that a high school should be established in Sylhet. The local associations are therefore asked to make representations to this effect to the Chief Commissioner.

PARIDARSHAK,
March 19th, 1882.

5. The same paper contains a long article complaining that the Assam Regulations are being gradually extended to Sylhet. The Local Rates Regulation has been already enforced, and now a draft regulation having for its object the appropriation by the State of excess land in mehals under the decennial settlement has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India. All this shows that the assurance which was given by Lord Northbrook's Government to the inhabitants of Sylhet that

PARIDARSHAK.

there would be no substantial change in the mode of administering that district has been disregarded. In this connection a numerous-attended meeting of the landholders of Sylhet is reported to have been recently held in that place, at which resolutions were moved and adopted for communication to the Government of India.

SADHARANI,
March 19th, 1882.

6. The *Sádháráni*, of the 19th March, remarks that considerable disappointment has been caused to the public by the fact that almost nothing has been yet done to reduce the enormous army charges. Major Baring has not held out any hopes in this matter. It appears, however, from the speech made by the Commander-in-Chief in the course of the debate on the budget, that the number of native troops will be shortly reduced. Government, it appears, is fully aware that the measure will not be popular, and that there is nothing which can be urged against native troops; still it has determined upon making a reduction of their strength. High-placed officials are displeased if the motives of Government are found fault with; but in view of the circumstance that, while the services of low-paid native soldiers rendered in their own country to a foreign master are to be dispensed with, the services of high-paid European soldiers are retained—in view of this inequitable treatment—the thought that Government favours Europeans naturally suggests itself. Whether it is expressed or not, is a different matter.

By reducing the salt duties, Major Baring has earned the gratitude of the people of India. It is exceedingly creditable to him, a foreigner, that he has been able to understand the grievances of those who cannot ventilate them. As regards the repeal of the import duties, Manchester, of course, the stronger party, has gained the case. In this matter, however, Major Baring has but completed what was begun by Sir John Strachey. It is an anomaly that while under the plea of free-trade principles import duties have been repealed in India, a measure which will result in a large loss of revenue and will injure the cloth-mills of this country, import duties on foreign goods—on Indian silver goods for instance—are levied in England, the land of free trade, under the political ascendancy of Gladstone, Bright, and Fawcett. But whenever there is any opportunity of making money, the British Government, as the editor was once told by a Hindusthani cartman of Brindabun, throws all its principles overboard.

CHARU VARTA,
March 20th, 1882.

7. The *Cháru Vártá* of the 20th March considers the reduction of the salt duties to have been quite uncalled for. The duties were never felt to be oppressive. The continuance of the license-tax is condemned.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 20th, 1882

8. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 20th March, remarks that Lord Ripon, who is a wise and conscientious statesman, appears to be really anxious to do good to this country, but somehow or other, possibly under the influence of evil counsel, he fails to do what he wishes to do. He has conferred a great boon upon the people of this country by repealing the Vernacular Press Act. Much, however, yet remains to be done. An opportunity was lost when the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill was under the consideration of the Indian Council. By mitigating the rigor of that law, Lord Ripon would have conferred a signal benefit upon the loyal people of this country.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

9. The same paper remarks that public opinion on the budget may be thus briefly stated:—The revenue surrendered by Government might have been more profitably expended, that the reduction of the salt duties and the repeal of the import duties will benefit British merchants more than they will benefit

the people of India, and that these changes would never have been sanctioned if Government had acted in a disinterested spirit.

10. We extract the following observations from an article in the same

Lord Ripon and high education.

paper headed "Lord Ripon and High Education":—If Government abolished the principal

colleges in this country, would high education be abolished? It is believed that the interests of high education would not suffer particularly by the cessation of all Government connection with it. Not that there would be no injury at all. Would the professors of the Missionary Colleges or Colleges founded by natives, for instance, be as able men as those in Government Colleges? Could one expect to find one so strong in literature as Mr. Tawney in a Missionary College? In Colleges established by natives, again, and with a staff of native professors, would instructions in English, mathematics, and other subjects be given as efficiently as in Government Colleges? The Government of India, whose income and expenditure are both enormous, will not certainly incur bankruptcy by continuing its present educational expenditure. There ought to be no niggardliness in the Education Department. It may be confidently asserted that the day has not come when Government could sever its connection with high education without injuring it. If, on considerations of economy, high education were hastily abolished, Government, which has already got a bad name, would have a darker blot cast upon it. Primary education will spread with the gradual spread of high education. The experience of the last twenty years confirms this view. That Government is anxious to foster mass education is highly creditable to it, but it is not desirable to substitute mass education for high education. If the Government Colleges were abolished, the Missionary Colleges in Calcutta, and the one or two institutions founded by natives, would not be found adequate for the requirements of the whole country. The abolition of high education would be attributed to a desire on the part of Government to keep the people steeped in ignorance, lest by being educated they should protest against its oppressive acts.

11. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 21st March, notices with pleasure that

Lord Ripon's convocation speech.

Lord Ripon is not opposed to the spread of high education. The sentiments of his con-

vocation speech are worthy of all approbation. The fact that he values native public opinion is most gratifying.

12. The same paper regrets to notice that in the recent budget,

Increased pay given to Deputy Magistrates.

while provision has been made for granting increased pay to the Deputy Magistrates, nothing has been done for the Moonsifs

generally—a more educated class of public servants. The editor suggests that both Moonsifs and Deputy Magistrates should be subjected to the same examination and granted the same pay.

13. We extract the following observations from an article in the

The budget.

Sahachar, of the 22nd March:—Public opinion on Major Baring's budget is marked

by a singular unanimity. There has not been that dissatisfaction which was expressed when Lord Lytton remitted the import duty on grey piece-goods, and this result is due to the moral character of Lord Ripon and Major Baring, but in other respects there has not been much difference. The finances of India are not administered in the interests of this country, but for the benefit of the British manufacturer and the British merchant, and to suit the exigencies of party. The import duties were not felt as oppressive. Most people even did not know that the ordinary consumer in this country had to pay them. The enormous revenue easily and cheaply collected has been causelessly

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 30th, 1892.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 21st, 1892.

BHARAT MIHIR.

SAHACHAR,
March 22nd, 1892.

surrendered. And why? The only reply possible is because the ministry seek the support of Manchester. Free trade in India, it would seem, means that while other countries will be allowed to send their goods free of duty to India, her exports will be always taxed at foreign ports. The reduction of the salt duties has been a great error. It will not cheapen salt as far as the ordinary purchaser is concerned. The fiscal measures adopted by Government will have the effect of handicapping the indigenous industries of India. In the long run, however, they will win. Manchester particularly will not be able to compete successfully with the cloth-mills of India. Manchester piece-goods have lost their popularity. The editor concludes by exhorting his fellow countrymen to agitate for the transfer to the people of the power of controlling the financial arrangements of the empire. Until this is done, the finances of India will continue to be administered to meet the requirements of party in England.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
March 24th, 1882.

14. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 24th March, makes certain proposals for making a proper disposition of property belonging to persons dying intestate which passes into the hands of Government. The

What Government should do with the property of intestate persons.

editor observes that the management of all such properties should be vested in local committees, and the proceeds should be, after meeting the expenses of the funeral obsequies of the deceased, expended for the benefit of the locality where the deceased proprietor lived.

PRATIKAR,
March 24th, 1882.

15. The *Pratikár*, of the 24th March, notices a fearful outbreak of cholera in Kumradaha, Tiktikipara, and adjacent villages in the vicinity of Berhampore. The rate of mortality is very large. Medical aid

Outbreak of cholera in Murshidabad.

should be sent without delay.

PRATIKAR.

16. The same paper directs the attention of the authorities of the Education Department to the high boarding charges incurred for every student in the

Berhampore Hostel.

Berhampore Hostel, and suggests the necessity of reducing the number of menial servants attached to the institution, of removing the present manager, and of discontinuing the benefit of putting up therein now enjoyed by two high-paid teachers of the local college.

PRATIKAR.

17. A correspondent of the same paper points out the necessity of making suitable arrangements for the education of the minor son of the late Rai Annada Prasad Rai Bahadur of Cossimbazar, whose

Education of the minor son of the late Rai Annada Prasad Rai of Cossimbazar.

estate is now under the management of the Court of Wards. Nothing satisfactory has been yet done in this direction.

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA,
March 25th, 1882.

18. The *Tripura Vártávaha*, of the 25th March, thanks Lord Ripon for reducing the salt duties, which will doubtless cheapen salt to the poor.

Reduction the salt duties.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
March 25th, 1882.

19. The *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 25th March, notices a complaint which is generally made, to the effect that patients in the Medical College Hospital do not receive proper medicine or diet. The diet

Patients in the Medical College Hospital.

scale has been reduced from 7 annas to half this sum for every native patient, while quinine and similar costly medicines are never given them. The editor condemns this sort of economy at the expense of the poor.

SULABHA SAMACHAR.

20. The great merit of Lord Ripon's policy, remarks the same paper, is that it seeks to elevate the people both socially and politically. The scheme of local

Rord Ripon.

self-government, encouragement given to free trade and native industries, as well as to projects of railway extension that may be undertaken by natives and, above all, the scheme of primary education, are all calculated to teach self-reliance to the people of this country.

21. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th March, thanks Government for its noble resolve to encourage a habit of saving among the people of this country by increasing

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 26th, 1882.

"Stock notes."

the number of savings banks and by issuing easily procurable "stock notes." There is nothing to show that these notes will not be successful. Investing in stock notes may not appear to possess the advantages that are enjoyed by depositors of money in the savings bank; but considering that people are often found to prefer currency notes to cash, on the ground that the latter is more readily spent, it is clear that stock notes will be largely used.

22. The same paper observes, in reference to the statement made by Mr. Tawney in the course of his evidence before the Education Commission, to the effect that native students do not like to be taught

Mr. Tawney before the Education Commission.

English by native professors, that this might be true of the Presidency college, but not of the colleges in the mofussil, where the students are perfectly satisfied with the lectures in English literature given by native professors.

DACCA PRAKASH.

23. The advent of the hot season, remarks the *Som Prakash* of the 27th March, is a sign that India must be prepared to bear the expenses of the sojourn-

SOM PRAKASH,
March 27th, 1882.

Simla.

ings in the hills on the part of her rulers. But is it really the case that they annually repair to the hills because they cannot bear the oppressive heat of the plains, or is it the case that the practice is considered incumbent upon all high-placed officials, so much so that a deviation from it would be looked upon as unbecoming? There is reason to think that it is not the heat of the plains, but the sense of importance begotten of high office, that is really the cause of the annual departure of Government for the hills. Sir Ashley Eden, for instance, when he was Joint-Magistrate of Baraset, and subsequently also, did not consider the heat of the plains unbearable, and did not therefore seek the coolness of the hills. All this, however, has changed since he became Lieutenant-Governor. The costs of these hill sojournings have become a heavy charge upon Indian revenues. It is therefore somewhat gratifying to observe that the matter has been taken up by the authorities, but, as usual, very stringent rules, it is said, are being framed for the purpose of regulating the allowances of low-paid native employes. Now, if the objectionable practice of going to the hills is continued, it is but just that native employes should be granted full allowances. They have not the least interest in these journeys; on the other hand, the European officials, for whose sole benefit they are undertaken, should not in fairness be granted one cowrie in the shape of allowances.

24. A correspondent of the same paper asks Government to undertake the repairs of the ancient temple of Jagannath at Puri, which even from an

SOM PRAKASH.

The temple of Jagannath at Puri.

architectural point of view is worth preserving. The building is at present in a dilapidated condition.

25. Another, writing to the same paper, remarks, in reference to the projected railway from Howrah to Selimabad in Burdwan, that the scheme, if carried out,

SOM PRAKASH

A railway from Baidyabati to Selimabad.

is not likely to be successful from a financial point of view. In the first place, the cost of construction will be enormous, and in the second the villages it will traverse, not being centres of trade, are not likely to supply a remunerative traffic in goods. The writer therefore suggests that the line should commence at Baidyabati or Seorafully, and passing through Gobindpore, Singur, Harripal, Tarakeswar, reach Selimabad in the Burdwan district. All these are populous localities, and send goods to the mart at

Baidyabati. If the line took this route, the spacious road across the Dankuni fields now unused, which was constructed by the late Gavardun Rakshit, might be utilized with profit. The cost of construction would not therefore be very large. From the fact of its passing through Tarakeswar, the line would also attract a large passenger traffic.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 27th, 1882.

26. The same paper argues in a long article that the repeal of the cotton duties has been sanctioned in the interests of Manchester, and that it will not benefit India.

The cotton duties.

SOM PRAKASH.

27. The same paper considers that the present system, under which a district pleader of three years' standing, if assiduous enough in paying his respects to the District Judge, is appointed a Moonsiff, is not working satisfactorily. Under this arrangement it is only the unsuccessful pleaders that seek admission into the Subordinate Judicial Service. The editor therefore proposes that the appointment of Moonsiff should be conferred only upon able pleaders, who have achieved a reputation at the bar. To obtain their services it will of course be necessary to raise the salary attached to the office. It is further necessary that a certain period should be allowed to every Moonsiff, during which he must earn his promotion. If he fails to obtain promotion within this period, he should be dismissed. In conclusion, the writer dwells on the necessity which exists on the part of District Judges of making careful periodical inspections of civil courts subordinate to them.

The appointment of Moonsiffs.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 27th, 1882.

28. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 27th March, does not consider the reasons adduced by Major Baring for the continuance of the license-tax to be sufficiently convincing. It was not wise to have repealed the cotton and reduced the salt duties while this most oppressive impost remained in force. The argument that the people have got accustomed to this tax is simply absurd. The tax has not lost its oppressive character by reason of this circumstance. Again, persons on receipt of an income of Rs. 500 a year are not certainly well off. The unsatisfactory manner in which the assessors do their work shows that many whose income is even lower than that sum are assessed with the tax. The tax is in its working attended with grave oppressions.

The license-tax.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

29. The same paper notices with pleasure that an increase of pay will be given to the members of the subordinate executive service, but some disappointment has been caused by the remark made by Major Baring that persons belonging to respectable families alone will henceforth be appointed Deputy Magistrates. This can only mean that patronage will be valued more than merit. It is again not clear whether the initial pay of a Deputy Magistrate will be Rs. 300, or a candidate for a Deputy Magistrateship will be first required to work as a Sub-deputy Collector on lower pay. If the former be the case, the pay of the higher grades ought to be increased; if the latter, able men will not seek admission into the Subordinate Executive Service.

Increase of pay given to Deputy Magistrates.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

30. In continuing the same subject in another article, the same paper refers to the heart-burning which the increase of pay given to Deputy Magistrates has caused to the East Indian community. The question that arises in this connection is, whether East Indians will have admission into the uncovenanted service on the ground that they are natives of India. If it comes to that, it will be a curious comment upon the scheme of preferment for natives propounded by Major Baring.

Increase of pay given to Deputy Magistrates.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

31. The same paper remarks that if Government retired from the field of high education, a course which is urged upon it by the Missionary witnesses

High education.

examined by the Education Commission, the quality of education would deteriorate. The professors in the Missionary Colleges are not so able men as those in the Government institutions, and are besides charged with so many duties that they have little leisure left to attend to the work of education.

32. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 30th March, does not see that there was any valid reason for appointing Mr. Mahomed Ysuf to the Bengal Legislative Council. Whatever other qualifications he may possess, he is not certainly a representative of the people of Behar.

BEHAR BANDHU,
March 30th, 1882.

Mr. Mahomed Ysuf in the Bengal
Legislative Council.

The salt duties and the license-
tax.

33. The same paper condemns the reduction of the salt duties, a most unoppressive tax, and the retention of the license-tax.

BEHAR BANDHU.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st April 1882.

